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ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings.

LYRIC HALL.—Chapin Home Fair.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—Entertainment. Prof. Cromwell.
SCHAUS'S ANT GALLERY.—Exhibition of "Penelope."

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## Business Notices.

FLAGS O' ALL NATIONS GRAND MARCH.-IIbeautiful composition. Mailed, postpa. W. H. BONER & Co., 1,102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. for 50c. by

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## New-Work Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Niesic garrison made a sortie and were repulsed. === New-Helland won the Great Metropolitan Stakes at Epsom. - In Algiers the insurgents were surrounded. - In Denmark the elections to the Folkething resulted in the Government being defeated.

DOMESTIC .- The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts elected E. R. Hoar, Richard H. Dana, ir., J. M. Forbes, and President Paul A. Chadbourne, delegates at large to Cincinnati; the delegation was left unpledged; resolutions commending Mr. Bristow and Mr. Blaine severally were offered but not acted on === The Democratic State Convention of New-York elected John C. Jacobs temperary Chairman; the contests between rival delegations was referred to a special committee; about midnight no final decision was reached, and the Convention adjourned until to-day. Six hundred thousand dollars in silver coin have already been paid out; complaint is made of a scarcity of fractional rency. = Mr. Davenport appeared in Washington before the Justice Committee, but gave no testimony. = Gen. Ingalls denied that he had any interest in the moth preventive contract. Dom Pedro will be entertained in Washington without ceremony. - The impeachment trial will be resumed to day.

Congness .- In the Senate, Mr. Morrill advocated the application of proceeds of public land sales to education; the Japanese Indemnity and District Government bills went over without action. In the House, Conference Committees were appointed on the Deficiency and Diplomatic Appropriation bills; a Louisiana Investigating Committee of nine was appointed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The tenth annual Convention of the National Board of Underwriters discussed insurance legislation, protection against incendiarism, and other subjects. \_\_\_\_ At the annual meeting of the Silk Association of America it was shown that American silk manufacturing had made great progress. - The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company elected directors, and proposed to continue the policy of low rates. Gold, 1125s, 1125s. 1125s. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 88 810 cents. Stocks dull and lower, closing about steady.

THE WEATHER .- The Government report predicts warmer weather, with a possibility of rain. In this city it was cool and pleasant; thermometer, 460, B20, 430,

At the Convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday, the subject of hostile legislation upon insurance interests was partially discussed. The underwriters consider themselves and their interests the subjects of constant aggressions from States and municipalities; and certainly the attacks both as to number and severity have within a few months surpassed the average. The only way of defense is for the fire companies to strengthen

This year the annual motion in favor of women's suffrage was rejected in the British House of Commons by 239 to 152 votes. It was supported by Jacob Bright, Henry Fawcett, and other advanced Liberals. John Bright, however, pursuing a different course from his brother, strongly opposed the scheme. It is evident from the Liberal discord on the subject that the women's suffrage is not yet deemed a question of "practical polities" in England.

If anything can help to make more ridiculous the recent exploit of the Committee on Interior Department Expenditures, it will be found in the brief biographical sketch which the President gives of the Committee's lunatic witness. Here was a man who had been arrested and placed under guard as evidently insane, and had been sent for the same back to Ireland in charge of his friends.

about the antecedents of their witnesses. But they wanted the testimony so badly that they had no time for such inquiries.

Mr. Morrill's bill to establish an educational fund was advocated by him yesterday in a speech which dealt more with the well-known facts of the census than with the value of the national agricultural colleges. About the latter he gave a few brief statistics, and then added the general statement that these colleges had not yet had time to get into full working order. As it is well known that some of them are real successes, and others are unquestionable failures, would it not be a good time now to amend the system so that the agricultural colleges which are doing nothing to justify their existence should be quietly put out of the way?

There is a prevailing delusion that the Democratic Convention now in session at Utica has for its main purpose the choice of delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis. It will be observed by the report of the proceedings that this is the merest incident in its business. The delegated intellect and patriotism of the party have been called together to settle the Tammany and anti-Tammany quarrel, and all other matters have an interest and importance entirely subordinate to that. That has been the principal business of Democratic State Conventions from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. They never settle anything, to be sure, but they always go at it as though they expected to, and seem to take great comfort in it. If it should ever happen that a Convention of the New-York Democracy should be held without having a Tainmany and anti-Tammany fight on hand, no one can tell what the consequences would be. Very likely the delegates would think they had stumbled into the wrong hall, and the Convention would fall to pieces. The ball was opened yesterday as usual by Mr. Ira Shafer. At midnight the usual committee was holding its usual session, listening to the usual arguments from the usual authorities, while the Convention was taking the usual drinks at usual intervals, and everything was going on about as usual.

A breath of fresh air comes down from Massachusetts. It is almost the first that has come thus far from any political convention. It is honest, vigorous, clear, and pure, and comes direct from the people without taint of the bad atmosphere of any the caucus. The Massachusetts Republicans have done in their Convention for choosing the delegates just what they and all honest men hope the Cincinnati Convention will do in selecting its candidates: taken men whose names are assurance enough of integrity, ability, and purity of purpose, without instructions, resolutions, platforms, or any other foolishness. The speech of Mr. Sandford upon taking the chair struck the keynote of the occasion, and the subsequent action of the Convention was in perfect accord with it. The delegates selected were chosen not because they were the supporters of any particular candidate, but because the Convention had confidence in their intelligence, honesty, and discretion, and felt that they could be trusted to represent the honest sentiment of the people. Of the four delegates at large two are claimed for Blaine, but Bristow's friends count three for him, and but one for Blaine. The remainder of the delegation has not been capyassed, but it is probable that the delegates from Boston and the eastern part of the State are favorable to Bristow, while Blaine's strength is in the western counties.

THE EXAMINATION OF MR. DAVENPORT.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice probably wishes by this time that it had left the Davenport business alone. It made a frightful blunder in allowing an exaggerated charge against Gen. Grant to portion of the civilized world. emanate from the committee-room with the presumed sanction of the Democratic members the Committee. It made another in inviting Mr. Davenport to give an account of his expenditures. It is now making a third in forbidding him to give the account in his own way. When the Administration was accused of using the Secret Service funds to carry the elections in New-York for its own this regard ever since 1861. During all these candidates, every politician of common sense must have expected that the agents who disbursed the money would come forward to show if they could that it had been spent for lawful purposes. And everybody who has paid attention to the political history of this city knows that here, under Tammany rule, crimes against the suffrage, by false registration, illegal naturalization, repeating, and various rascalities of that class, were a scandal to the whole country. Davenport, it is perfectly notorious, owed his appointment as Supervisor of Elections to the fact that he had devised a plan for reducing the illegal Democratic vote; and what these Democratic Congressmen expected to gain when they gave him an opportunity to come before the Committee and tell all about it we are at a loss to

understand. But now that he has come it is idle to try to stop his mouth. If we have any of the story we must have it all. Otherwise when people find the Committee browbeating and insulting the witness at the start, and then stopping him in the midst of his testimony, holding council over it with closed doors, and finally forbidding him to say a word except in direct answer to their carefully worded questions, the suspicion will get abroad that what the Committee particularly wishes is not to hear the whole truth. Mr. Pavenport's methods in office certainly do not command our approval, but he has put a stop to a great deal of Demoeratic cheating, and there is no use in denying it. The Committee must let him talk.

#### THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" IN FRANCE.

Until recently, it almost seemed that France might for a time escape that conflict between spiritual and temporal authority which was immediately provoked in Germany and Switzerland, and to a lesser degree in Italy, by the action of the Œcumenical Council of 1870. Any open manifestation of such a conflict has certainly been delayed by the preponderance of political and dynastic interests during the past five years. But now that the dynastic parties have neutralized so much of each other's original energy, and the Republican majority feels certain of a considerable lease of power, the suppressed passes into its natural stage of the irrepressible conflict. It has taken a form which brings the two powers into such direct antagonism that the prevailing sentiment in regard to it is one of mingled regret and alarm. But the question is one which allows no intermediate stage of compromise; the least of its aspects includes all the points at issue,

other of the hostile powers. It seems probable, from hints which some of the Paris journals let fall, that the clergy has for some time past-at least in certain provinces of France-fallen into the habit of electioneering for its favorite candidates. To what extent, or how openly, this was practiced, we are not yet informed; but the fact has been brought out by the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies appointed to investigate the contested elections. The case of De Mun of Pontivy, who was charged with owing his election entirely to the illegal interference of the clergy, provoked the Ultramontane journals into a very impolitic excitement: the investigation was pronounced "a blasphemy." About the same time Minister Waddington presented the project of a law restoring to the State the sole power of conferring University degrees. This step greatly increased the excitement of the Church party. On the 30th of March thirty bishops assembled as "founders" of the University of Paris, under the presidency of Cardinal Guibert, decreed two new chairs of jurisprudence, and adopted a protest against Waddington's project. The liberal journals denounce their action as a violation of existing laws, while the Ultramontane Univers and Monde declare that Bossuet's Declaration of 1682 and the so-called "Gallic" Constitution of the Catholic Church in France are superseded forever.

About the same time the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies summoned the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris and the Bishop of Vannes before them. The latter accepted the summons; the former waited until the 8th inst., when he declined to appear, adding: "Among "the struggles of the parties which now lace-"rate our country, I consider that the minis-"ters of religion will act wisely in avoiding everything which may compromise the sacred ministry with which they are invested, for "the good of all." On the following day, Dufaure, Minister of Justice, was asked by the Committee whether the Declaration of 1682 is still taught in the episcopal seminaries. He answered that he would cause inquiry to be made; whereupon the Univers bluntly declared that an inquiry was unnecessary, the articles of Bossuet not being taught anywhere. These articles, which, in spite of more than one Papal ban, have had validity in France for nearly two hundred years, were read by Bossuet to the assembled body of the clergy, and are known as "The Declaration of the Clergy of "France." The first and most important article is as follows: "Jesus Christ gave to Saint "Peter and his successors rule over spiritual "things; but he did not give them the power, "either directly or indirectly, to depose kings "or to release subjects from their oath of al-"legiance." The laws of France relating to ecclesiastical authority are based on Bossuet's "Declaration;" therefore, to conform to the present attitude of the Church, they must be remodeled on the basis of the Syllabus of Pius IX. Although many of the clergy still refrain from making this demand, it is the logical

outgrowth of their position. The ground covered by the conflict is thus clearly marked out. The Church in France continues to affirm, in eff ct, what the Civiltà Cattolica declared, on the 18th of March, 1871: "The Pope is the sovereign judge of "civil laws." The State is bound to the enforcement of existing enactments: it must uphold these until superseded by new ones For the present, it can only preserve its challenged authority by a dignified resistance. The majority, undoubtedly, is fearful of provoking an extreme struggle; but the struggle itself lies in the anomalous relation of the two interests, and there can be no attempt to reconcile them without renewing it. The further development of this new trouble in France will be awaited with the keenest interest by every one who comprehends the farreaching scope of the question, and its immense influence upon the future of a large

# THE DANGER OF OVERZEAL.

It is unfortunate for the Democrats in Congress that their zeal for investigating their opponents should be so generally mistaken for partisanship, and not accepted as the genuine coin of patriotism which they offer it for. Something like fatality has followed them in fifteen years they have sought earnestly to catch their opponents doing something disgraceful, dishonest, or unconstitutional, but their efforts have been so very vigorous that instead of being received as growing out of sincere solicitude for the welfare of the nation, they have been counted only as the struggles of a party of outs to change places with the party of ins. It has happened, too, through all the series of assaults they have made upon their opponents, that the nature of their case has made it seem that they were attacking the Government more than any party. Their policy has been to show their own fitness for power by demonstrating the unfitness of the opposition, while their practice was to accomplish the latter by bringing so far as possible the whole Government into disgrace. The logic of it all was very simple. To get ourselves in power, they reasoned, we must get the Republicans out; to get them out we must show them to be incompetent and dishonest; we can do this best and most effectively by showing all branches of the public service to be rotten with fraud and crime, and the whole party in power corrupt to the core. It is not strange in this state of affairs that they should seem to rejoice at whatever brought the public service into disrepute or disgraced the good name of the nation. It must not be inferred from this that they are hostile to free institutions or disloyal to the real interests of the Government. By no means. They are only besmirching the reputation of the country, as some heroes of poetry and romance are represented as defaming a lady's character to defeat a rival and gain her hand. It is all honest enough and patriotic enough, to be sure, if you only listen to the explanation, but it looks and sounds so much like villainy that it is quite apt to be mistaken for it, and as such condemned.

All through the war our Democratic friends labored under the disadvantage of seeming to rejoice at rebel victories and to be cast down at rebel defeats. It was not that they desired to see the Union destroyed. Not at all; they denied it most earnestly. But they did believe the Republicans ought not to be in power, and they knew that Union successes were likely to keep them in, while Union defeats would naturally sicken the people of their administration and drive them out. So they seemed to be rejoicing at the discomfiture of our armies during the war-the dear. good, patriotic souls-when the fact was that they were only showing their gratification at events which they hoped would open the Buch a history should not have been difficult no less than the greatest. Its settlement may eyes of the people to the iniquities shot, and finally, one of the assailants being be obtain if the Committee had been anxious be producted, but no other conclusion is pos-

sible than the entire surrender of one or the they seem. Democrats are not. They were not during the war, when they seemed to be rejoicing over national disaster, while as a matter of fact they were only rejoicing over the effect of the disaster upon the party. So now they seem to be gloating over the results of such investigations as have brought disgrace to any one of the opposition, and to be eager for nothing so much as to bring the Government into deeper disgrace and shame. They hunt for evidences of corruption and official crime now just as they did a few years ago for signs of incompetency among the officers of our army; they are as credulous of vague and empty charges of dishonesty now as they were of rumored rebel victories then, and they rejoice over any new disgrace, or suspected disgrace now, as they did then over Bull Run or Ball's Bluff. Not from lack of patriotism; any defense or extenuation is impossible. bless you, no! These are patriots of the purest strain, and only wait an opportunity to show it. But they have made broad their phylacteries, and over all their door-posts written up, "When the wicked rule the people mourn." The business of their lives, so long as the opposition is in power, is to show that the wicked do rule, and that there should be a

> Senator Eaton of Connecticut on one occasion was addressing a Democratic Convention in his own State, and after an eloquent and impassioned arraignment of the Administration party for an extended catalogue of crimes, he said, with great solemnity and emphasis, "And, gentlemen, I tell you further, what is 'not generally known, but which I per-"sonally know to be true, that there are "false and fraudulent BONDS of this Government in circulation." To any personany plain person not in politics, who had the credit of the Government or its honor at heart—such an assertion would naturally come with something of a shock. 'Mr. Eaton's audience rose up and applauded it with the greatest show of enthusiasm. It was not apparent at first sight what there was in this remarkable statement it at that price in the open markets of industo call out applause. For certainly there was nothing very creditable to the country in having false bonds in circulation. But these were Democrats as well as patriots, and it was their way. They applanded the statement that their opponents had been caught cheating, not that the country was disgraced. We have taken pains to make these explanations, because a this republic is ordained, and laws are enacted, suspicion of lack of patriotism is beginning to attach to the party which is investigating with so great zeal and believing everything with so little discretion. They do seem delighted with whatever tends to disgrace the nation, it is true, but let us endeavor to believe it is only that they may be called in to rescue the nation | slave who is not in as good condition as he. and drag up drowned honor by the locks. And yet it is possible they may carry this thing too

### AMERICAN SILK INDUSTRY.

One of the great uses of the Ceptennial Exhibition will be to teach our own people what our manufacturers are doing, as compared with those of foreign countries. There is one department in which this comparison is sure to prove very gratifying to our national pride: we are generally even with and in many respects have surpassed our foreign rivals in the silk manufacture. Twenty-four years ago the Committee en Exhibition of the Franklin Institute-commenting on the fact that in certain branches of silk manufacture the productions of American looms surpassed those of Lyons or St. Etienne in respect to brilliancy, substance, and uniformity of texture-broke out into expressions of astonishment at the success. It seemed almost too good news to be true. Ever since the settlement of America her economists had been accustomed to specify among the extravagances that drained the pockets of the men, the cost of the silks worn by the women; never failing to add that the money paid for these silks went out of the country. And the Franklin Institute Committee declared that the success of the American manufacture of silk constituted

a new era. Since then improvements have been made in all branches of the industry, and the turning point has been reached where the annual value of silk goods manufactured here exceeds that of those which are imported. From the statistics gathered by the Silk Association of America it appears that another point also is reached; silks never were so cheap in this country as now. Nor is this because the raw silk-i. e., not manufactured-is notably cheaper than usual. Here evidently is a case where a high tariff has not made high prices. Yet while our silk manufacturers have been lowering their terms to meet hard times, they have not been ruining themselves. Last year was to the majority of manufacturers a period of great depression, but those who made silk goods were among the few exceptions to the rule. They added to instead of reducing the number of their operatives; and in Paterson, N. J., the production of several kinds of silk goods was actually doubled. The importing houses have accepted the indications of a change in the tide of affairs, and are seeking arrangements by which they can become sellers of American as well as foreign silks. The secret of this success is principally diligent endeavor to make first-rate goods; and the ingenuity and good taste of the leaders in these enterprises have been quite as largely exercised as their business abilities; the result being that, as far as silk manufactures are concerned, Americans control and supply their home market, thereby giving remunerative employment to more than 15,000 operatives, chiefly women, straight through the "hard times."

## WAGES AND MURDER. Strikes in this country have seldom been

sanguinary. Something in their conditions has saved them from that fierce and savage cruelty which has often disgraced similar combinations abroad. How long we may enjoy this immunity, from which the absence of much physical want has saved us, depends partly upon possible modifications of popular character which we need not anticipate. Meanwhile there are unpleasant signs of increasing lawlessness. Some of the turnouts of the operatives in Massachusetts have been quite troublesome to the magistrates; and last Monday there was a workingman's emeute at Troy which deserves attention. The proprietor of a stove factory in that neighborhood disagreed with the union laborers in his employ. They left, and their places were supplied by others glad to work for the wages offered. The boarding-house of the new men was surrounded at midnight by a band of masked ruffians. Five policemen who were present afforded an insufficient protection, and one of them was wounded. Firearms were discharged and stones hurled through the windows. The premises were then entered, and several men beaten senseless. Two or three others were

Among other outrages the mob cut the firealarm telegraph, which renders it probable that they intended to burn the obnoxious house. Offenses like these are abominable.

to pay the wages demanded by the union men. He was perfectly right in not paying more than he saw fit to pay. The union men then left his employment. They were perfectly right in refusing to work for less than they deemed their services to be worth. The non-union men being under no agreement to do otherwise, engaged to labor at a certain rate. They were perfectly right in determining for what sum they were willing to toil. Thus far all were right. Then the union men began the wrong by an act of gross tyranny of which It is not often that the despotism of strikes is more forcibly illustrated. For an employer who defrauds his servants of hire to which they are entitled or who refuses increased compensation when it is just, and he is able to pay it, we have no more respect than we have for a man who, being unwilling to work at a certain sum himself, resolves that by violence he will prevent anybody else from earning the money he has declined. At least the unjust employer has law upon his side, whatever may be his moral delinquency. But the union man who seeks to force all of his craft into his organization, not by argument or persuasion, but by shooting and beating and other varieties of terrorism, does all that he can to defeat the very purpose he has in view, by intensifying the hostility between capital and labor, while he also would degrade his fellow craftsmen to the level of serfs-each the serf of all the others. Unions, if kept within proper limits and gov-

erned by the commonest of common sense, may be proper and useful. But no union has a right to force any man to join it against his inclinations; while every man has a right to determine what his labor is worth, and to sell try, without running the risk of being murdered or maimed. There are very few who cannot better afford to work at wages a little too low than to remain in idleness. The essential element of the question, however, is the right of every operative to decide for himself. God gave him this right. The government of expressly to protect him in its exercise. He knows best his own worth and his own want; and if he have the least pride it will make no difference to him from what quarter dictation may come. If he is to be killed for working at \$10 a week instead of \$12, there is no

Our friends from the interior, coming up next month to the Centennial, must expect to find many salient points in the Exhibition of which no hint has been given them in the programme or even in newspaper reports. Where the prey is, there will the vultures be gathered together; and even at this early date Philadelphia is the central point toward which not only pickpockets and ruffians of the baser sort are bending their steps, but the higher class of confidence men and women, that happy-go-lucky, audacious, intelligent gang who hover on the confines of society, like robber-crabs, living on their wits and the stupidity of other people. The World's Exhibitions in other countries have always attracted these professional freebooters, and they appear to be especially sanguine of success in this country where money is supposed to be plenty and innocence unsuspicious, Strange women in foreign attire already puzzle the eyes of the sober Quakers; the London detectives, who arrived last week, declare that they meet as many faces familiar to their Rogues' Gallery in Chestuutst, as they would in the Strand. The neighborhood of the Centeunial buildings is set with every inducement to vice; private houses are besieged by new varieties of tramps and shameless beggars. As the crowd increases, the temptation and chances of plunder will attract more of these outlaws. We warn our country friends that they will need to sharpen their wits for other purposes than that of sight-seeing. The devices of the evil man Solomon declared to be past finding out. Yet our tramp and dead-beat" were not born in Solomon's day.

Unclean rumors whispered through the keyholes of committee-rooms have ceased to stimulate the appetite for scandal. Since there is no longer apparent even a simulated zeal for the unmasking of evil-doers as such, but rather industrious endeavors to fabricate some charge that will adhere to a political opponent or a rival candidate who is making dangerous headway, this entire investigation business is beginning to excite a pretty general nausea. The venomous innuendoes which have been flung at Mr. Robeson have called out much sympathy for the Secretary which may not be healthy, but which is thoroughly natural among people who esteem fair play a jewel. It is the misfortune of Mr. Robeson, however, that the most elevated position of defense yet occupied by his friends is that no plunder can o found in his possession. They seem eager to allow any accusation of "looseness" or "irregularity" in the conduct of the Navy Department, provided only they can parry the charges of personal dishonesty aimed at its head. It must be admitted, too, that the reputation of that noble pair of brothers-the Cattells-is so spotted that advocates and vindicators are not pressing forward to champion their cause on any ground. Was it Elijah or Alexander whom Gen. Grant selected as a member of that illustrious Commission which was to purify the Civil Service of the Republic ?

# PERSONAL

There is talk in England that Prof. Tyndall

likely to be made a baronet. Shakespeare's estate at New-Place, at Stratrd-on-Avon, has been formally conveyed to the Corporation of that town by Mr. Halliweli Phillipps, Mr. Phil lipps has had published recently a list of Shakespeare'. "Study Books."

The heirs of the late George T. Cobb of New-Jersey have endowed the chair of New Testament Exegesis, in the Drew Theological Seminary, by the gift of \$40,000. The Rev. Dr. H. A. Buttz is the incumbent of the professorship.

Mr. George H. Boughton, the artist, at present residing in London, is engaged upon a large picture illustrating a subject from the writings of Washington Irving. It is painted for an American gentleman, and will not be exhibited in England.

Mr. Sims Reeves having been asked to act as referee at a musical bee, to be conducted on the plan of a spelling bee, sent the following pithy reply: "I lead to decline basing bees as an amusement for idiots, and he decline basing anything to do with the one in question and there."

The monument to Leopold I. of Belgium which has long been in contemplation, will now, it is believed, be creeted. The sum of \$200,000, voted by the Belgium Chambers in 1866, was spent in purchasing a park as a site for the monument. Another grant of a like sum has been asked, which with the \$120,000 raised by subscription will, it is thought, be sufficient for carrying out the project.

this important information about the late Mr. Forster's unfinished "Life of Sw ft:" "A paragraph recently appeared in The Athenaum lamenting that none of the mapeared in The Allencium lamenting that none of the ma-terials which Mr. Forster had collected for the comple-tion of his 'Life of Swift' are in a form in which they can be used. But I am assured by an eminent literary man, better acquainted with the subject of the memoir than any one living, that there are among these materials facts of the utmest importance concerning Swift and his times—facts never printed or made known—which will require further attention, and probably make it necessary that the blography shall be placed in competent hands for completion."

Bishop Thirlwall seems to have been a wonderful specimen of juvenile preocity. A recent writer of his life says: "At the age of 3 he was taught Latin; at 4, his father, the Rev. Thomas Thirlwall, who was his instructor, reports, 'He read Greak with an case and duency which astonished all who heard him.' At 7 he began to write sormons, and continued the expresse of

his powers in that direction for three or four years. Extracts from these sermons are given, which certainly bear out the reviewer's judgment that any young curate might deliver them and produce a very favorable impression upon his hearers. Thiriwall, it is known, began to study for the bar, and there is no doubt that had he persevered in the career he had originally marked out for himself, with his 'wise and understanding heart,' he would uit; mately have become one of the brightest ornaments of the bench. 'We cannot help feeling that if the Church gained the rare treasure of a louge-like bishop, the State lost one whose name would have stood high in its catalogue of illustrious judges.'"

LONDON April 26.—Miss Emma Abbott, the Filley, the proprietor of the foundery, declined

LONDON, April 26 .- Miss Emma Abbott, the American singer, will make her debut at the Royal Italian Opera House, Covent Garden, on Tuesday next, as Marie, in Donizetti's opera, "The Daughter of the Regiment."

BALTIMORE, April 26 .- President Grant, Secretary Bristow, Postmaster-General Jewell, several United States Senators, and ex-Speaker Biaine were present at the marriage of a daughter of S. M. Shoe-maker of this city, at the Emmanuel P. E. Church this

### POLITICAL NOTES.

Congressman Holman is said to be an aspirant for the Vice-Presidential nomination. He is too fond of soft money to run well outside of Ohio and Indiana.

Congressman Barnum is evidently making a lively fight for the Connecticut Senatorship. The appeals of Senator English's friends are becoming pathetic. Barnum's friends c aim now that he has 105 votes out of the 155 which compose the caucus.

The Democratic leaders in Congress seem to be satisfied with Mr. Blaine's defense. Mr. Randali is represented by The Washington Star to have said: Blain; has not left his enemies a single peg to stand on." The same paper says Speaker Kerr and other Democrats are of the opinion that the explanation is ample Senator Hamlin is said to be using his in-

gressman Burleigh, because of that gentleman's landable efforts to expose fraud and corruption in the management of the Kittery Navy-Yard. It seems absurd to think of Hamlin as having any influence anywhere; but if he does have any he undoubtedly needs it all to de-fend his own ridiculous acts. Gen. Hawley confirms the estimate already says in his paper: "It may safely be said-and politi-

fluence in Maine to defeat the renomination of Con-

nade concerning Bristow's strength in Connecticut. He cians outside of Connecticut may rely upon it—that seven-eighths of the rank and file of the Republican party n this State are in favor to-day of the nomination at Cincinnati of Secretary Bristow for the Presidency. Their second choice, if a Western man, would probably be Gev. Hayes of Ohio." "Where are you?" a distinguished politician

was asked theother day. His explanation of his position was long and labored. The irreverent interlocutor cut him short with the remark, "Well, then, as far as I can see, you are still on the fence?" "Yes," was the frank reply, "I am still tucked up on the fence, and I mean to sit there till the mad is dried up a little on one side or the other." Party managers may take notice. There are a great many voters in precisely that fix now-a-days.

The Republican press is a unit in declaring Mr. Blaine's defense complete and conclusive. The In-dependent press is of the same opinion, excepting the principal Bristow organs-The Springfield Republican The Cincinnati Commercial, and The Boston Herald. The nore liberal and fair-minded of the Democratic journals, the The Cleveland Plain Dealer, The Baltimore Gazette, and The Boston Post, pronounce the explanation trank and satisfactory. The others think it very inadequate as a matter of course.

Congressman King of Minnesota, late of Canada, distinguished himself in Minneapolis the other day. Having had some unpleasantly frank words from " party of the name of Johnson," he remarked to him n a public street, with adjectives more profane than elegant, that he was a "lying puppy." went him one better by retorting that if he was a member of Congress he "was an old lying seoundrel," and ber of Congress he "was an old tying sconnate, as furthermore" was tainted with corruption." Mr. King replied that he didn't wish to disgrace himself by kicking the aforesaid Johnson, whereupon Johnson remarked that King didn't dare to kick any one. This seemed to satisfy both, and they departed without shedding any gore. The bystanders regarded it as a clear case where "one was afraid and the other 'dar'su's."

This seems to be an unfavorable year for Minister Washburne and his special agent, Mr. Joseph Medill of The Chicago Tribune. Months ago Mr. Wash urne was brought out as a Republican candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. Medill's paper worked itself into quite a fever about it; but the stolld public refused to be warmed up on the subject, and the agent made a sort of left-handed withdrawal of his name. After a few weeks' silence the same paper broke out without warning with an announcement that the Republicans of Illinois were rresistibly determined to snatch Mr. Washburne from the embrace of Paris and thrust him into the Governor's chair. Mr. Medill was very eloquent on the subject, and it seemed to the casual reader that the formality of an election might almost be dispensed with, so great was the popular uprising. Now the public is startled with the inermation that there is no uprising at all, that the obstingte Republicans of Himois prefer some other man, simate Republicans of lillious prefer some other man, and that Mr. Washburne has declined to have his name used. The funniest phase of the whole business is the report that the special, agent has had a letter from Mr. Washburne declining the office in his possession all the lime, that it might be published in case the people should not respond in the manner desired. Another report is that Mr. Washburne has withdrawn because he wishes to be elected U. S. Senator. Senator Logan will have something to say about that. thing to say about that.

# MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

# PARADISE AND THE PERL

The Oratorio Society brought out Schunann's "Paradise and the Peri" last night at Steinway Hall before a crowded house. It was a creditable finish for a season of valuable and artistic work. The composiion in its complete form, though not an absolute novelty in New-York (for it was performed here near! 30 years ago, to Schumann's great delight), is nearly unknown by the present generation of amateurs, and its difficulties are so serious that it is not likely ever to become a favorite with choral societies, however much it may be rel'shed by the cultivated public. It is not strictly a cantata; if agrees with no standard form of composition; in writing it the author gave loose rein to his poetic feeling both in se structure of the work as a whole and in the expression of the musical thought. There is a ceaseless flow of ex quisite melody, now taking the shape of narrative, nov of song, or arioso, never appearing as a formal aria of the conventional pattern, never as dry recitative. It is poem in music, as rich in variety, as brilliant in color, a felicate in feeling, as the verse of Moore which is the basis of the text. The solo parts are all charming, and that of the Peri especially (soprano) is well worth the study of the noblest artists. The choruses display an astonishingly fertile imagination, diversified as they are in many beautiful ways, and combined with solos, duos, quartets, and semi-choruses; and the orchestra. part, which is not an accompaniment but belongs to the essence of the poem, is in the highest degree expressive and imposing. Dramatically the work is not perfect because the action of the text halts in the third part but the adaptation of the music to the sense is every where striking, and the last two or three numbers lead up ingeniously to a fine climax in the finale. The chorus under Dr. Damrosch's lead gave its share

of the performance with irreproachable spirit, and in general with great correctness. The orchestra was Theo ore Thomas's, and we need hardly say that it proved competent to its important task. The solos were given Miss Ida Hubbeil, soprano, Miss Annetta Wentz, mezzo-soprano, Misa Antonia Henne, contraito, Mr. George Simpson, tenor, and Mr. Franz Remmertz, baritone. Miss Hubbell is a novice in the concert-room. She has a strong, agreeable, and sympathetic voice, keen musical and poetic intelligence, and apparently a true artistic feeling and ambition; and with these gifts she can hardly fail to win a high position. All her work last night was not equally well done; in deed in one or two numbers it was open to considerable criticism; but every allowance must be made for a young lady who appears for the first time in a part which would tax the most accomplished singer livingfor Schumann's treatment of the sograno vo composition is almost cruel. Her first air, "How blest eem to me," was delightfully sung. She was admirable also in the famous solo with chorus, "Sleep on in visions of odor. Oh rest," and in that other beautiful number Let this be thy gift." Miss Wentz did juscice to the solo for The Maiden in the second part, and to the few concerted pieces which fell to her share. Miss Henne sang unusually well all through the evening, and Mr. Rein mertz was good, as he almost always is. The tener part lies rather too low for Mr. Simpson, and he made consquently so great variety of changes in the text that it was often doubtful whether he was singing Schmoann's music or his own.

THEODORE THOMAS IN PHILADELPHIA. A pamphlet description of the concert garden which Theodore Thomas is about to open und auspices of the Women's Centennial Committees in Philadelphia has just been published. The property is the Forrest estate, situated on North Broad, Master, and Carlisle-sts. The Forrest mansion is to be used for a restaurant and café; the garden, comprising an area of 15,000 square feet, is appropriately decorated and lighted and contains some noble trees; and the concert hall, which has been built especially for Thomas's nes-communicates directly with the garden. The hall is of brick, 100 feet front by 250-faut damp, and is capable of